The works of brett nortje part 130.

Navier stokes equation.

This is for compressing fluids. basically, you should observe that it is motion and energy of the 'stored' fluids, how fast they will travel and how much pressure there will be.

There is a way to do this already, but, as i have overhauled so many things in the past, this will probably be no different.

So, we measure the 'flow strength,' in joules or so, by the amount of energy it gives off at certain points. if we were to take the mass of the total body of water, that is how long it will go on for, then the area of the 'funnel' will show that the stress the thing can handle.

We want to make sure that the stress is no greater than the amount of energy 'coming through there.' if there is more energy than stress level handling, then the 'funnel' will break. we can convert the funnel into joules too by taking it's mass - which is stored energy - and dividing it by the area, yes?

Conduction.

This has to do with heat transfer, as if the cylinder, for example, is trying to do something, and getting hot from 'heat energy transfer,' then the bigger it is the more heat it can handle, unless, it is is made out of a non conducting material.

Of course, if we were to build all parts that 'get hot' out of nitrogen four, there would be no need for heat transfer equations.

So, if we were to observe that mass is stored energy, it will result in heat too. this means, that, heat is being kept 'insulated' by parts that are also potentially heat conductors, or sources of heat, yes?

If we want to try to make a part that is maximally heat resistant, we would use a liquid from the periodic table that is 'low down.' that is because the better conductors with more orbitals will be higher up the table, or, closer to the gasses. of course, some metals would be even more resistant, yes?

So, to make something maximally heat resistant before we test it, it has already got commonly used materials, yes?

Now, to work out how much heat the part can handle, and, how long it can handle it for, we should take the mass as stored energy, and, polarized to the energy coming in. to be safe, we should make sure the 'mass' of the part is much more than the energy in joules coming through, yes?

To work out the handle of the part, we should take the mass, divided into how many electrons it has, based on how many orbitals it has - this would lead to density, yes? - and then calculate the amount of electrons in the joules of the energy coming through.

Asthma.

This condition is where you have a shortness of breath and sometimes hyperventilate.

It is based in the lungs, so, if we were to stretch the 'lungs things' a little wider, then it would be sorted out, yes? this can be done by 'heat therapy,' where the lungs are heated, to make them expand

- maybe with radiation? - and then to keep them 'wider,' they could observe that they have been stretched?

Neurofibromatosis.

This is probably the worst disease one can have! it is like a whole lot of growths on the surface of the skin, and it covers the whole body.

To get rid of growths naturally, we have to think about what fills the growths - it is liquid or fat or something, yes? if it is 'liquid-fat,' it can be drained, but it would be heck of a sore procedure and take way too long, probably just to see it return, of course.

So, to get rid of the growths, we could observe 'scabs.' this is where new skin grows over the old skin, and, it peels away after a while. this is because it is dead and dry.

Now, to get rid of this, you need to dry the skin out and eat correctly afterwards. if you were to rub something on it, a 'cream' that dries 'to a fine point,' - like say some salt water? - the person could just dip in the sea and then see the growths dry out.

> Drying out in the sun would also be a good idea, so a trip to the beach would definitely help.
>
> But, there must be a quicker way? how about if the person was to rub snail gel onto them? this takes away all blemishes on the skin!

Of course, this will result in it coming back again, yes? to eat correctly, well, you would avoid foods that add to fats in the blood - maybe eating zero fat will do it?

Maybe there is a different way to get rid of it forever? maybe if we were to observe that growths are actually layers of skin on top of other layers of skin, we could see that it is merely a oversupply of skin?

This means that it will be easy to add skin all over the body! this will mean that, basically, the person will be a little bit 'bigger,' but it won't be 'fat.' to add to the layers of skin, we could apply skin grafts from willing patients.

Or, we could try to decrease the amount of skin on the body? this would mean maybe a surgical procedure to remove the top layers of the 'growths?' we must remember that the bottom layer is the 'active layer,' so, it would be that we would need to leave the bottom layer of 'skin.'

Or, we could use radiation to make the growths die! like chemotherapy, just not as intense, yes? this would see the body die a little bit, and, the growths would peel off. why? because the 'growths' would be just layers of skin that are weak. of course, maybe if we were to observe other cancer treatments we could make some headway?

Maybe we could use the cancer treatment of "personalized and targeted therapies?"

The type one is where nerves are affected, making them grow into tumours. if we

were to use electrotherapy, we could rejuvenate the nerves to make them work properly. this is like cancer for nerves! if we were to use nano bots, we could redirect the nervous system so that these nerves are cut off, and new ones are used.

Alzheimer's disease.

Little is known about this disease, except that it affects and tangles the neurotransmitters of the brain.

It would be easy to fix this problem with nano bots, that, would dissolve the faulty transmitters, and, replace them.

But, let's try something even cheaper? how about if we were to observe that these 'things' that hang off are dying tissue? this would lead for us to get some natural chemical of the body that expels or kills off dead tissue to be sent to the brain in massive amounts, and then the dying tissue will be killed off, and the brain will not have this 'noise' from the dead tissue.

How to make wood products out of plastic or something else.

We are rapidly cutting down tress to make wood products like paper and building materials. this could be lessened dramatically if we were to make a substitute for, as a start, paper, yes?

To make a material that is cheaper and readily available, it would be plastic, i would suppose. this could be done if we were to follow the rules for graphene, where we fold or combine thin layers of plastic to become a substitute for paper. when we are done with it, we could recycle it, of course, as this will really harm the environment.

Instead of building houses out of wood, like they do in america, we could see it done as cheaply by using this same plastic. he benefits are it will not rot, of course, and will probably be easier to have it sized before hand.

> We could also use other chemicals to sort out the petroleum in the rivers and lakes. petrol is like plastic, as, plastic is made from petrol, yes? this means we need to dilute the petroleum, and, we can do this by using filters in the rivers. these could be placed up stream, and, could be so fine they would filter out the plastics.
>
> If it were fine enough, say like a micro meter or something in size for the holes, it might take a while to make, but it will be a once off, of course, for each 'river.'
>
> To get the petrol out that is already in there, we could use my sponges from the ocean. these will absorb the petroleum rather quickly, and, then see it rise to the top of the river, inside a dead sponge to be picked up easily.